

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 67.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2617.

CRUISER ASKOLD MUST LEAVE SHANGHAI SOON

Three Chinese Warships to Enforce The Governmental Time Limit.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—The Russian cruiser Askold will be allowed to remain in this port until the 23d of the month when a day's notice will be given her to either leave or disarm. The Chinese squadron is expected here to enforce the decree of the Government.

AS TO CONTRABAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—It is understood that Russia will recognize the American and British differentiation between conditional and absolute contraband.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Japan has notified the powers that she will not surrender the Russian destroyer Riesitilini which was seized in the harbor of Chefoo by the Japanese forces, after she had taken refuge in that neutral port.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—It is reported that the Japanese fleet is coming to this port to seize the Russian warships Askold and Grozovoi. The situation is acute. The consuls are determined to preserve the neutrality of the port of Shanghai.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—Every officer aboard the cruiser Russia the Gromoboi was killed or wounded in the engagement with Admiral Kamimura's fleet August 14th. Both of the Russian vessels were riddled and the guns and engines partially dismantled.

Washington, 10:25 a. m., August 18, 1904.
Received at the Consulate at 8:20 a. m.

The Commander of the Port Arthur besieging army reports that on the 16th of August he sent to the enemy's outposts a parlementaire bearing the communication embodying His Imperial Japanese Majesty's august wishes for the relief of the non-combatants in Port Arthur and also a letter advising surrender. These documents were handed to the Chief Staff of Garrison and on the 17th the enemy's parlementaire came with the reply to the above, refusing both.

TAKAHIRA.

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—A demand has been made for the surrender of the Port Arthur garrison. It was delivered yesterday and an answer is expected today. The Japanese commander offered to release all non-combatants.

THE DIANA AND PALLADA.

ST. PETERSBURG Aug. 17. It is reported that the Diana and Pallada have arrived at Vladivostok.

CHINA MAKING READY.

PEKING, Aug. 17.—The railways have been asked if they are able to transport 40,000 troops to Shanghai.

Shanghai is an important strategic port on the Gulf of Pechili. The place is on the railway leading from Peking, via Tientsin, to Simuntun, west of Mukden, and to Yinkow, the latter place being in the possession of the Japanese. From Peking to Shanghai is a distance of about 150 miles, while from Shanghai to Mukden it is about 200 miles. The railway stretches north to Simuntun near which a Japanese force is now said to be operating, and should the Chinese assist in the war they could be hurried north from Shanghai very rapidly.

NOVIK AGAIN SEEN.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 17.—The Novik has again been sighted in Vandeian Strait.

TOKIO, Aug. 18.—Port Arthur has refused the summons to surrender and will not release non-combatants.

CHEFOO, Aug. 18.—Port Arthur is being subjected to a tremendous bombardment from the Japanese siege batteries. The shells have demolished many buildings and started conflagrations. Hospitals are crowded.

FUTURE OF THE ASKOLD.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—The arrival of the Japanese squadron is expected to compel the dismantling of the Russian cruiser Askold.

ROSSIA AND GROMOBOI SAFE.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 18.—The cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi have arrived here.

A POINT OF VANTAGE.

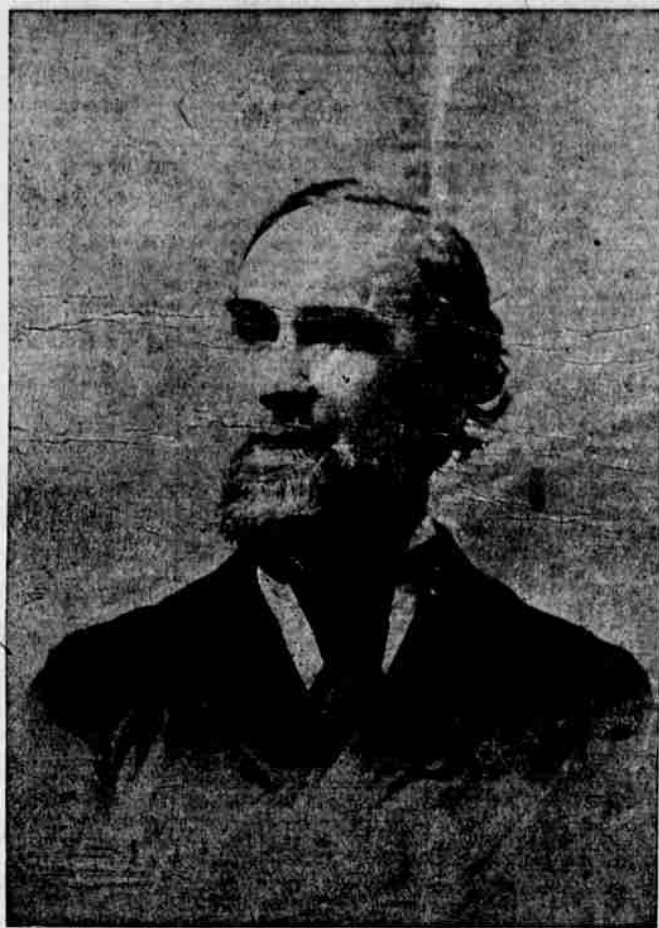
MUKDEN, Aug. 18.—The Japanese have occupied Tsian Hill on the extreme Russian left.

KUROKI'S FLANK MOVEMENT.

BIAOYANG, Aug. 18.—A Japanese flanking movement is developing east of and parallel with the railroad.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19. C. E. Shively of Indiana has been chosen Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.



H. M. WHITNEY.

SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR DYING IN MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18.—Senator Hoar is dying.

George Frisbie Hoar, the veteran Republican Senator from Massachusetts, has seen seventy-eight winters since he was born at Concord, Mass., where he received his early schooling. He is a graduate of Harvard. He settled in Worcester after being admitted to the bar and as far back as 1860 one finds him listed as city solicitor. He was elected Representative to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses; declined a renomination for Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress; was an overseer of Harvard College, 1874-1880; declined re-election, but was re-elected in 1896; is president of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard; presided over the Massachusetts State Republican conventions of 1871, 1877, 1882, and 1885; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876 at Cincinnati, and of 1880, 1884, and 1888, at Chicago, presiding over the convention of 1880; was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation in 1880, 1884, and 1888; was one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives of the Belknap impeachment trial in 1876; was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1876; was regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880; has been president and is now vice-president of the American Antiquarian Society, president of the American Historical Association, president board of trustees of Clark University, 1900, trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology, trustee of Leicester Academy; is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Historical Society, the Historic-Geographical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, and corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; is a trustee of the Peabody fund; has received the degree of doctor of laws from William and Mary, Amherst, Yale, and Harvard colleges; was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed George S. Boutwell, took his seat March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883, 1889, and 1895. He is chairman of the Committee on Judiciary.



CITY OF ASUNCION CAPITAL OF PARAGUAY BOMBARDED BY REBELS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 19.—The insurgents bombarded this city for forty minutes yesterday. A truce was then granted to permit the women and children to leave. The Government has 5000 troops in the defenses.

The city of Asuncion is the capital of Paraguay and is situated on the east bank of the river Paraguay, 645 miles north of Buenos Ayres. The place has a population of over twenty-five thousand. Its houses are built mostly of brick, one-story high.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF CHIEF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The wife of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court is dead.

Mrs. Mary E. Fuller, wife of Chief Justice Fuller, has been prominent in Washington as a social leader. She was the Chief Justice's second wife and was a daughter of William F. Coolbaugh of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller were married in 1892 during the time that the Chief Justice was practicing law in Chicago.

H. M. WHITNEY FOUNDER OF THIS PAPER IS DEAD

The Useful and Honorable Career of the Nestor of the Hawaiian Press—Island Boy Who Became a Distinguished Man.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Henry M. Whitney, founder of the Advertiser and one of the best known of the older residents of Hawaii, died suddenly at eleven o'clock yesterday morning at his home on Piikoi street, near King. The cause of his death was heart failure. Although eighty years of age Mr. Whitney was robust and active up to within a few hours of his end. No doctor attended him until yesterday.

The funeral will take place from the Whitney residence on Piikoi street at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. H. H. Parker, of Kawaiahae church, officiating. Interment will be in Nuananu cemetery.

The surviving children are H. M. Whitney, Jr., and Mrs. H. W. Kelley of Honolulu, and Mrs. W. W. Goodale of Waialua. A son was murdered in Idaho several years ago and another had a fatal fall from a horse.

BORN IN HAWAII.

Henry M. Whitney was the son of the Rev. Samuel Whitney, a teacher and mechanic of New Haven, Conn., who was a member of the pioneer company of missionaries that arrived in Honolulu on the brig Thaddeus in 1820. The Rev. Samuel Whitney died at Lahaina, Dec. 15, 1845. His mother, Mercy Partridge Whitney, who lived for fifty-two years in Hawaii, died at Waimea, Kauai, Dec. 26, 1872. Mr. Whitney was one of four children. His sister, Maria Pogue, the first white girl born in the Hawaiian Islands, died at the age of seventy-nine at Santa Clara, Cal., April 20, 1904. He left one surviving brother, Samuel Whitney, who lives in Connecticut.

Mr. Whitney was born at Waimea, Kauai, on June 5, 1824, four years after the arrival of his parents in these islands. He left Hawaii when a very young lad to secure an education in the States. Going to the home of relatives in New England he secured an education and at an early age learned the printing trade.

He was a young foreman in the printing house of Harper & Bros. in New York, when his thoughts first again turned to his birthplace in Hawaii. He served the Harper's two years and the publication office of the Bible Society two years. Then the opportunity arrived to return here. He journeyed to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama and at San Francisco met Dr. Judd who was then travelling abroad with the two young princes who later became the kings Kamehameha IV. and Kamehameha V. Dr. Judd wanted a practical man to take charge of the Polynesian, the government's paper. He told Whitney that they had had several editors who had thrown up their jobs and cleared out to California, joining the rush to the newly found goldfields. The young man agreed to take hold and came to Honolulu. The work on the Polynesian was not congenial to Whitney, but like most Americans then resident in the islands, he was irritated by the government's policy. The whalers desired an American paper and the white residents wanted one which was not run "by authority." Whitney gave such a paper to them, calling it the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. He got from New York a Washington hand press, (still in the Gazette office) which had a capacity of only 600 papers an hour, and this had to be propelled by hand power. The first number of the paper was a little four page, five-column sheet. It was a weekly. Among Mr. Whitney's first employees were the late James Auld, the late Alexander Bolster, and Henry Smith, the present clerk of the judiciary, who learned the printing trade and was a compositor for Whitney. The paper had not been established two months before the young publisher had fought and won, out of court, his first libel suit, in which R. C. Wylie, Minister of the Interior, was the complainant.

Mr. Whitney sold the Advertiser in 1870 to Black & Auld, but took charge of it again in 1873 and did not finally give up his connection with it until 1896. In 1886 he took the editorship of the Planters' Monthly and conducted that journal until April of last year.

He imported the first power press to Hawaii, an Adams, bringing it across the Isthmus.

The old time vignette of Honolulu, printed on the title page of the Advertiser, was from a sketch made in 1849 by Mr. Whitney. He sketched this while clinging to the masthead of a ship.

STRENUOUS EDITING.

Mr. Whitney's career as editor of the Advertiser in the early days was at times quite strenuous. When the office was in the second floor of the old government building just back of the Postoffice, the room was often empty, except for the one receiving Mr. Whitney had a narrow escape from death. It was at

the outcome of the Civil War in the United States and Mr. Whitney at once announced himself as in favor of Lincoln's policy against the Confederacy. The American minister here was a southerner, a Judge Borden, and one day he visited Mr. Whitney's office and demanded that he stop publishing editorials in support of the Union. Mr. Whitney told the minister that he did not propose to be dictated to by anyone, at which the minister became very angry. Borden drew a long bowie-knife. Whitney jumped to his feet, seized a chair and pushed Borden against the wall with it. At the noise of the scuffle Judge Austin, who had offices below, rushed to Mr. Whitney's aid and disarmed Borden. A great crowd collected around the office when news of the affair got on the street, but Borden was allowed to depart unmolested, although there were threats of doing him violence for the paper was always popular on the streets of the town and among the Yankee whalers Mr. Borden was distinctly unpopular. The American government recalled Borden.

STORIES OF EARLY HONOLULU.

"It is just fifty years since the writer arrived here from San Francisco," wrote Mr. Whitney on Jan. 1, 1900, "in company with Gorham D. Gilman, of Boston, Dr. Robinson, George Hardy of Hawaii, and several other fellow passengers. As we had left that port with a forest of shipping in the bay, all were surprised to find another similar forest here, comprising the large fleet of whalerships, which at that time found the Arctic and Okhotsk seas nearly as profitable as were the gold placers of California. There were not far from 200 ships in the Pacific whaling fleet then, all of which made the harbors of Honolulu, Hilo and Lanai their recruiting stations. Honolulu harbor has never since held so many ships as it did in those prosperous years, and at one time over one hundred vessels were in port, packed as closely together as was possible. It was difficult even for boats to steer among the fleet, or at night to find the vessels that they belonged to."

ORIGIN OF THE ADVERTISER.

Concerning the origin of the Advertiser, Mr. Whitney wrote three years ago: "In 1850 the Polynesian—a weekly owned by the government—was the principal paper here, though there were several other small weekly and monthly papers issued, the only one among them that has survived to this date being 'The Friend,' which is really the oldest publication here. Early in the fifties the writer of this article was strongly urged to publish an independent paper, free from government control. This finally resulted in the establishment of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser; named after the well known New York Advertiser, with which the writer had been connected. The first number was issued July 2, 1856, from new types, new press, a new building and in short everything new from the ground floor to the ridge beam. And the paper has been regularly printed from time to time until now in its forty-fifth year. It is not claiming to much that it has been a credit to Hawaii and throughout its long career a powerful agent in laying the foundation stone in this country's prosperity and happy union with the Great Republic."

"Before closing it may not be out of place to mention one of the pleasant incidents that have occurred during this paper's prosperous life. It was in the early sixties, when a stranger entered its sanctum, and introduced himself as the correspondent of a California paper—the Sacramento Union perhaps—and offered to assist in newspaper work, if agreeable. Having then one good assistant—Nat Ingalls—who was a very clever writer, no opening offered for him. Still, an occasional joke played on an unsuspecting victim, and a racy item of news, made the stranger's visits very welcome, and showed that he had a fund of humor ready for any occasion. He was not only an inveterate joker but also smoker, at least one box of cigars disappearing every week on an average. He made himself perfectly at home in my office, but would seldom leave without a parting joke. I became quite attached to the stranger, who proved to be Mark Twain, a nom de plume then hardly known beyond the borders of California—as he was just commencing his literary career."

A MAN OF AFFAIRS.

While Mr. Whitney was in charge of the government printing works on his first return to Hawaii he undertook the establishment of the Hawaiian postal system and it was under his regime that the first postage stamps were issued. Mr. Whitney was the first Postmaster General of Hawaii, holding office from 1863 to 1866. The stamps he issued during his career.

(Continued on Page 2.)